

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased once again to join my colleagues in observing the anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

It has been more than three decades since we first started speaking out on the plight of the captive nations in 1959, the year that Congress passed and President Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-90, the Captive Nations Week Resolution.

There have been many dark moments in the years since then, years when it looked as if the dark night of prison camps, thought control, rigid economic planning, and religious persecution would settle over the whole world.

As it turned out, there was nothing inevitable about a victory of communism, particularly when it was being fought so tenaciously by dedicated people like Lev Dobriansky and others who have never let us forget the fate of those nations which have been forced into captivity by the Soviet Government.

While there are signs of hope, this is no time to ease up. Many of the nations within the Soviet Union are still captive, and even in 1991 citizens of those nations are still being shot and killed by Soviet soldiers.

Above all, the people of the Baltics, for example, know from their own history that it is one thing to gain independence, and another thing to maintain it.

I recently spoke with the new Russian President, Boris Yeltsin. He made it quite clear that he would be perfectly willing to support independence for those nations now within the Soviet Union.

That is the type of thinking that America should support through political pressure as well as economic assistance. When the day comes that the captive nations regain their independence, and the people of the captive nations regain their freedom, we want to ensure that they have the means to enjoy real independence in every sense of the term.

IDAHO WILDERNESS
NEGOTIATIONS

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. LaROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to an article published in the July 11 edition of the Wall Street Journal which describes efforts underway in Idaho to negotiate an historic wilderness agreement. The article captures the spirit of cooperation

and tenacity required of the parties to the negotiations. I salute their efforts and stand ready to carry forward their made-in-Idaho agreement.

The article follows:

IDAHO WILDERNESS NEGOTIATIONS

(By Dennis Farney)

Four years ago, Idaho's two most powerful politicians went into a room and locked the interest groups out. Then, like philosopher kings, they set out to resolve their state's least-resolvable issue: wilderness.

It was a grand effort—that failed just as grandly. The sweeping compromise wrought by Democratic Gov. Cecil Andrus and then-GOP Sen. James McClure managed to upset environmentalists and antienvironmentalists alike. Ultimately, it upset its authors themselves, who fell to arguing in public. Congress buried it without ceremony.

Lately, in an intriguing switch, Idaho interest groups have gone inside the room and locked the politicians out. They just might succeed where the politicians failed establishing a national model in the process.

Idaho has turned to professional mediation to try to sort out the future of one-sixth of the state: nine million acres of roadless forest and mountains. The effort, an initiative of the state Legislature, has been called the most ambitious mediation attempt ever in a land-use dispute.

"Never before in the history of the nation has mediation on such a grand scale been attempted," observes John Osborn of Spokane, Wash., editor of the environmental newsletter Transitions. At stake, he notes, is "the largest collection of forested wild lands of any state in the lower 48." (The land has long been owned by the U.S. Forest Service; the question is what uses to put it to.)

RILED-UP RANCHERS

The interest groups haggling over this green empire make for a combustible mix: environmentalists and loggers, backpackers and hard-rock miners, ranchers and off-road-vehicle enthusiasts. Opposition from ranchers could yet derail the process, at least in central Idaho. A Sun Valley session last April packed the room with so many riled-up ranchers that mediators finally asked everybody to go home. When the interest groups have met behind closed doors, as is more typical, they've drawn charges that they're as elitist as Messrs. Andrus and McClure ever were.

As all this suggests, the mediation process is inherently fragile. First, the bargainers must agree among themselves. Then, they must sell that agreement to constituents who may well be more militant than they are. Then, the agreement must hold up under public scrutiny. Finally, it must pass Congress, which has the last say on wilderness legislation.

Still, mediation has a shot at success. Idaho's bipartisan congressional delegation supports it as a way out of a wilderness war now well into its third decade. More concretely, environmentalists and timber interests have made good progress toward their first tentative agreement, which would divide up 1.5 million roadless acres in northern Idaho.

Something strange has happened there: Each side has been pleasantly surprised by the reasonableness of the other.

"I'm discovering the timber industry is more responsive to our needs than I ever thought," says Richard Johnson, the Northwest representative of the Sierra Club. "And they're discovering that I'm more sensitive to their needs than they thought."

"Shoot, we've been fighting so long we're almost friends," says Joe Hinson of the Intermountain Forest Industry Association.

FRIVOLOUS LAWSUITS

The complex agreement emerging in northern Idaho's Clearwater and Nez Perce national forests could give environmentalists 1½ to two times as much wilderness there as did the old Andrus-McClure compromise. In return environmentalists would give industry far more certainty that it can log and manage nonwilderness areas without frivolous lawsuits.

It's a risk for each side. But the reality is that under the national Wilderness Act of 1964, each state must make such decisions sooner or later. This gives Idaho's mediators leverage to keep things moving. Says Ty Tice of the nonprofit Mediation Institute: "Our job is to function as an agent of reality and a prophet of doom. We say, 'If you don't resolve this yourselves, guys, it's going to get resolved for you.'"

He means resolution by an impatient Congress, which is coming to view such things as the Northwest's ancient forests and Idaho's wilderness as national concerns too important to be held hostage by parochial regional interests. Industry groups, especially, have reason to fear that an urban-dominated Congress could someday ride roughshod over Idaho's four-member delegation.

"It would be kind of like watching your own brain surgery," worries the forest industry's Mr. Hinson.

Actually, brain surgery is a good analogy for the intricate negotiation process unfolding now. Details count for more than they would in far-off Washington. Environmentalists bargain for specific trout streams. Ranchers balk at wilderness designation for traditional grazing areas. The timber industry knows the location of each sawmill and tries to protect its future. The mining industry wants roads to staked-out claims: "I can't mine with a pick and a burro," says Jack Lyman, executive director of the Idaho Mining Association.

DAMAGING PRECEDENTS

But even as they wrestle with details, negotiators try to avoid settling damaging precedents. "We could get more land in some cases, but at the expense of trading away a big precedent for national policy," says the Sierra Club's Mr. Johnson.

Progress may come harder outside northern Idaho, where the negotiations touch a greater number of interest groups, including the skeptical ranchers. And selling agreements to the rank and file may prove toughest of all. "What we're talking about is zoning the forest," says Michael Medberry, public-lands director for the Idaho Conservation League. "But this process is the only game in town. We've got to do business with each other."

* This "buller" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Gov. Andrus and former Sen. McClure came to grief attempting to wrap up everything in one all-encompassing package. (It included 1.4 million acres of new wilderness statewide.) Some negotiators would prefer to avoid an all-or-nothing approach this time around. "There are some places that may be just too controversial," says Wilderness Society Regional Director Craig Gehrke. Better, he thinks, to come back to them later.

But at a minimum, the private, feet-up-on-the-table talks already have created a new level of understanding among interest-group leaders more accustomed to strident rhetorical battles. "By its very nature, mediation leads to a higher level of creativity," says Mr. Johnson.

He adds: "I have greater respect for politicians now."

Untamed Territory

(In million acres)

Size of Idaho	53
Existing wilderness	4
Roadless area under consideration as additional wilderness	9

PREMATURE WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have always been ardent supporters of racial equality in South Africa are very troubled by the President's recent decision to lift sanctions. The reality of apartheid is still very much intact.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his tenure in the House of Representatives, our colleague, RON DELLUMS, has been a leader in the fight to secure equality for all South Africans. I commend to you an article printed in the Washington Post on July 11, 1991, by Mr. DELLUMS in response to the President Bush's actions.

The article follows:

BUSH'S RATIONALIZATION VS. REALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA (Ronald V. Dellums)

In lifting economic sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa, President Bush and his advisers commend President F.W. de Klerk's "technical compliance" with all but one of the six conditions established by Congress in 1986 (passed overwhelmingly in both houses over a presidential veto) for pressuring Pretoria to end its obscene system of racial and social injustice.

But a close examination of current realities demonstrates that the administration appears to have selectively interpreted the facts to rationalize its decision to reward the de Klerk regime for its limited initiatives in dismantling the apartheid system. It has ignored the spirit of congressional legislative intent while relying on the most narrow interpretation possible of the letter of the legislation.

The executive and legislative branches must speak with a unified voice during the painful transition to a nonracial democracy to expedite the process and to preserve its integrity. Our unyielding commitment must be to ensuring a nonracial democracy that guarantees full participation for all in the political process, including the fundamental rights to free speech, the vote, full eligibility

to run for any office in the land, and equal opportunities in education and employment, housing and health care.

Despite the president's protestations to the contrary, these are some of the harsh realities concerning the de Klerk regime's limited compliance or noncompliance with the conditions established by Congress:

Nelson Mandela has been freed from prison, but he and 23 million other black South Africans are still deprived of full citizenship, voting rights, equal economic opportunity and true justice in the land of their birth.

The de Klerk regime has also failed to comply with the April 30 deadline and process established in the Pretoria Minute for the release of all political prisoners (more than 1,000 are still detained) and the return of political exiles. There is still no joint mechanism in place for the resolution of these issues nor any formal agreement regarding the proper definition of "political prisoner."

The 1986 state of emergency was repealed last October, but the regime can still declare "unrest areas" within which it exercises virtually unbridled power. By this April there were nine "unrest areas." Other laws still on the books, such as the Internal Security Act of 1952, permit detention without trial, prevent contact with family or lawyers for those detained and provide for banishment of dissidents to remote areas without due process.

Political opposition parties have been "unbanned" but not given the freedom, economic means or media access to compete openly for support in a nonracial, one-person, one-vote political process that must be the essence of any viable democracy. There is no provision for blacks to vote or run for political office on equal terms with whites.

The Group Areas Act of 1966 and four prior land restriction laws have been repealed, theoretically allowing people of all races to live wherever they choose. But a new law, the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, maintains the status quo in white residential areas by prohibiting any changes in existing "norms and standards." The repeal of the Land Acts allows blacks to purchase land almost anywhere in the country for the first time in almost 80 years—but it does not return land or compensate nearly 4 million blacks who were forcibly removed from their property when these laws were in effect.

The Population Registration Act has been repealed. It ends the practice of classifying all newborn South Africans by race, but it does not eliminate race classification rolls, which, among other restrictions, allows the regime to keep school segregated.

There have been talks about talks, but no formal process has yet been established for "good faith negotiations with truly representative members of the black majority without preconditions." Good faith negotiations can only begin when blacks are fully empowered to participate as equals, all their political exiles are allowed safe return and they are free to elect their own leaders. The de Klerk regime cannot be both a participant in and referee of this process without causing grave damage to the integrity of the process itself.

Despite the president's claims to the contrary, given the facts cited above, the de Klerk regime has not "made substantial progress toward dismantling the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy."

In my judgment, keeping sanctions in place would have been beneficial for both de

Klerk and Mandela. Each needs sanctions as political leverage against the more radical elements in his constituency, and both need sanctions as a psychic weapons to ward off the threat of increased violence on all sides. They are a viable, nonviolent alternative that has helped compel the de Klerk regime to "do the right thing" in its preliminary steps toward eradication of apartheid.

The evolution of a bipartisan, bicameral and dual-branch application of sanctions against South Africa has been a major landmark in recent U.S. foreign policy. Its cessation at this juncture could have tragic results, both there and here. In the months ahead we must maintain moral and political solidarity with those who seek a nonviolent termination of apartheid and the establishment of a truly nonracial, democratic society in South Africa.

NEW BUDGET PROCESS—1990 URBAN SUMMIT

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at the recently completed Urban Summit of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the delegates passed a resolution calling for a return to comprehensive budgeting by the Congress and the administration and for the removal of the separate spending caps and the barriers between the separate spending categories. I would like to share this resolution with my colleagues and commend the mayors for this eminently sensible proposal.

NEW BUDGET PROCESS—1990 URBAN SUMMIT

Whereas, the budget process as amended last year eliminates the possibility of shifting funds from unnecessary defense programs or foreign aid programs to domestic programs until at least 1994; and

Whereas, all three domestic discretionary categories are capped to allow increases only to accommodate inflation or to allow increases if offset by an equal decrease in another program within the same category; and

Whereas, entitlement programs can be increased if the increase is driven by economic factors, e.g., increased unemployment would drive up the unemployment insurance program, or if the increase is paid for by a tax increase but tax increases cannot be used to offset increases in any of the three discretionary categories, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports removal of caps on and barriers between discretionary spending categories; and; be it further

Resolved, that the Congress and the Administration should review the budget in a comprehensive manner and not have their budgetary discretion limited except by programs explicitly designated as trust fund programs financed from a dedicated revenue source; and be it further

Resolved, that the Congress traditionally has found revenue sources when the will is present, e.g., S&L bailout, and therefore no budget procedure should be an impediment to reinvestment in our cities.

RECOGNIZE CROATIAN AND SLOVENIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia in their struggle for independence from Yugoslavia. These republics, particularly Slovenia, have been engaged in a defensive battle against the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army which is seeking to crush their independence aspirations. Thankfully, after 2 weeks of fighting and dozens of dead, the situation has reached an uneasy calm. Slovenian leaders agreed yesterday to a cease-fire and joined Croatia in suspending its independence declaration for 3 months. During this time, it is hoped that Slovenia and Croatia will resolve their differences with Serbia during negotiations to begin next month.

Considering longstanding Western efforts to promote freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe, I was surprised and disappointed at the chilly reaction of the world community to Slovenia's and Croatia's actions. The republics have been widely criticized for making independence moves quickly, unilaterally, and at the expense of a negotiated settlement. Not one nation recognized the republics as independent states.

I would like to point out to the American and European critics that the steps toward independence were not taken lightly, but represented the culmination of months of negotiations, political maneuvering and bloodshed. Serbia's hard-line leaders tried to undermine Croatia's and Slovenia's economic and political reforms in their pursuit of central-rule from Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia and not coincidentally the capital of Serbia. While Croatia and Slovenia sought a Yugoslavia comprised of loosely confederated sovereign republics, Serbian ambition made this impossible.

The dispute began more than a year ago with the election of Western-oriented reformers in both Croatia and Slovenia and Communists in Serbia. The war of words that began after those elections escalated 3 months ago into bloody clashes between Croatian police and Serbian separatists which claimed dozens of lives. These battles represented an irreversible turn for the worse in relations among the conflicting republics, heated by Croatia's bitter allegations that the Serbian Government was supplying arms to the separatists.

The Serbian leadership has repeatedly demonstrated its disdain for democratic principles and the rights of the smaller republics. In May, Serbia and its allies blocked the rotation of the Federal Presidency to Croatia. This was in direct defiance of Yugoslavia's Constitution, which mandates a yearly rotation of the Presidency to a leader from each republic, and was, in the words of the Slovenian Republic's President, a camouflaged coup d'etat. The dispute over the Presidency was only recently settled when Serbia bowed to international pressure and allowed Croat Stipe Mesic to take the seat. Even so, the Yugoslav Army

acted independently of his authority as commander-in-chief in its attacks on Slovenia and Croatia.

Mr. Speaker, in light of Serbian heavy-handedness and widespread congressional support for independence in the Baltics, I cannot understand the opposition to independence from Yugoslavia. This double-standard cannot be justified. America has a long history of supporting democracy over communism, and we should not miss a historic opportunity by abandoning this policy. I prefer an independent Croatia and independent Slovenia with democratic governments and market economies to a Communist Yugoslavia dominated by Serbia.

We should praise Croatia and Slovenia for their unwillingness to sit idly by while their freedoms are crushed by Serbia, not lecture them. To abandon them at this hour sends the wrong message to democratic movements everywhere. With a 90-percent vote, the peoples of Slovenia and Croatia chose democratically to seek independence from Yugoslavia. Their resolve deserves ours, and we must now recognize the Croatian and Slovenian nations.

THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is totally inappropriate to lift sanctions from South Africa. The most respected and revered right to be earned by an individual is the right to vote. That privilege is still not available to the majority of South Africans.

My understanding of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act requires the total dismantling of apartheid, and the establishment of a nonracial, democratic government in order for sanctions to be terminated. Integrated beaches and interracial marriages are not an adequate substitute for the right to own land, form and participate fully in the political process, and the right to vote.

Sanctions have worked because of the diligent struggle of the South African people and the constant pressure of international sanctions that forced the apartheid regime to reevaluate their policy of apartheid.

The backbone of a democratic nation, is the concept of one man one vote which has not been recognized or established by the South African Government. President de Klerk need not be rewarded for deinstitutionalizing slavery.

EXTENDING LIFE, ENHANCING LIFE—A NATIONAL RESEARCH AGENDA ON AGING

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on

Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I am happy to share the announcement of an exciting report released on June 12, 1991 by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences which calls research the best hope to improve the older person's quality of life.

This report, entitled, "Extending Life/Enhancing Life," which is being disseminated by the Alliance for Aging Research, makes 15 separate research recommendations in the five key areas of basic biomedical research; clinical research; behavioral and social research; health services delivery research; and biomedical ethics. These research recommendations contain priorities in areas such as Alzheimer's disease; functional impairment and disability; changes in population dynamics; long-term care and continuity of care; medications and older person; mental health services; dilemmas involving life sustaining treatment and participation of older persons in research.

In 1988, the Institute of Medicine convened a committee of 18 national authorities on health care to develop these priorities on age-related research for the next 20 years, and to identify the resources necessary to carry out the new research agenda. Aided by over 120 scientists, advocates, experts in biomedical ethics, and other health and aging leaders, the Institute of Medicine calls for an annual spending level of \$913 million for aging research plus a one-time expenditure of \$110 million for construction of new facilities. Currently, according to the Institute of Medicine, Federal expenditures for age-related research estimate \$601 million. This recommendation is consistent with the report of the Pepper Commission which called for spending \$1 billion on research to reduce or eliminate the need for long-term care.

The report, citing the challenges to the health care system being brought about by the aging population of this country, notes the urgent need to respond as the age group most vulnerable to disability and dementia, those over age 85, is growing six times faster than the rest of the population. The cost for caring for this population will more than double unless the causes of disability can be identified and controlled. The report emphasizes illnesses and conditions which lead to late-life disability, and notes that of the 10 leading causes of death among older people, only 2—heart disease and diabetes—are listed among the 10 leading chronic geriatric conditions.

The release of this report is timely as Congress prepares to vote on the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act this fall. The Older Americans Act contains authority for research and training programs, and for too long, these particular programs have received inadequate funding.

In September 1990, the Subcommittee on Human Services held a hearing whose purpose it was to gauge how the Older Americans Act has met its goal to expand the Nation's knowledge and understanding of aging, through research, training, and demonstration programs. Results of the hearing indicated that for over two decades no specific attention has been given to this goal, and inadequate appropriations have had a serious impact on research efforts.

While the fiscal year 1992 appropriations for aging research under the Older Americans Act do not show any major increase over last year, I am happy that the results of the Institute of Medicine report give a special focus to research priorities that need to be concentrated on to improve the quality of life for our older Americans. It is my hope that the recommendations from the report will be a catalyst for increased attention in this area, and perhaps will be addressed by the administration at the 1993 White House Conference on Aging. I urge my colleagues to read this report.

ELDERS' RIGHTS AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, one of every nine elderly Americans or 3 million people aged 65 and over are housed in our Nation's 300,000 nursing homes, board and care facilities, and mental institutions. Two decades of hearings and research by the House Select Committee on Aging and its Subcommittee on Health and Long-term Care reveal that abuses—ranging from the denial of the right to make basic personal choices to horrid instances of physical and sexual abuse and neglect, sometimes resulting in death—are frequent occurrences nationwide.

Aging Committee research has also revealed that, in many States, the only active and effective advocate for elderly residents of institutions are State long-term care ombudsmen authorized under title III of the Older Americans Act. This program, however, is woefully underfunded by the Federal Government, and its work in some instances is administratively hampered in the States.

Elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elders living in the community is also rampant. After extensive national surveys and review of the literature, the committee found that this shocking type of abuse, often perpetrated in the home by family members, guardians, and other caretakers, touched the lives of 1 million seniors annually. Efforts to address this kind of abuse by State adult protective service programs have proved inadequate; the committee found that we need a Federal response similar to that which has proved so effective in reducing child abuse.

Last week I, along with my colleagues, the Honorable MARY ROSE OAKAR, the Honorable RON WYDEN, and the Honorable THOMAS DOWNEY, introduced H.R. 2864, the Vulnerable Elders' Rights Amendments of 1991, which will respond to the concerns raised above. This bill is a companion bill to S. 1471 offered by my distinguished Senate colleague, the Honorable BROCK ADAMS, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources's Subcommittee on Aging; it would create a new title of the Older Americans Act consolidating and strengthening the advocacy and protection programs of the act. This new title would include new provisions identical to those in H.R. 2780, the National Older Americans Ad-

vocacy and Protection Amendments of 1991, which my colleagues—the Honorable MATTHEW MARTINEZ, the Honorable MARY ROSE OAKAR, the Honorable RON WYDEN, the Honorable THOMAS DOWNEY, and the Honorable DALE KILDEE—and I recently introduced, but adds a new program of insurance and public benefits counseling, an expanded role for the State legal services developer, and a housing ombudsman demonstration program.

Both of these pieces of legislation represent a bold step forward in quality, authority, and availability of ombudsman services for long-term care facility residents, and address the evergrowing problems of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation in both institutions and in the community.

In this year in which there is little money for expanding programs for the Older Americans Act, we can at least do a better job of advocating for older Americans and protecting them from abuse. By placing the advocacy and protection programs of the Older Americans Act in a separate title as called for by H.R. 2864, we can draw these programs together in one place in the act, provide a consistent focus and new emphasis on protecting our most vulnerable citizens, and provide more effective advocacy, protection, and counseling services for older Americans.

The new title mandated by H.R. 2864 would take the advocacy and protection programs that are now in title III of the act, strengthen them, and place them in a new title VII. These are programs that are statewide in character and significantly involve various State agencies. These advocacy and protection programs must be coordinated at the State level and need vigorous leadership by the State departments on aging and the State long-term ombudsmen.

Both H.R. 2864 and H.R. 2780 would strengthen the Federal role in providing national leadership to the long-term care ombudsman program, increase the effectiveness of long-term care ombudsman activities, provide for greater autonomy and protection from conflicts of interest, and mandate better coverage of board and care residents to provide a consistent and timely response to serious problems affecting their rights and welfare.

To enhance the ability of long-term care ombudsmen to protect the rights of residents of board and care homes, these bills call upon the National Academy of Sciences, through the Institute of Medicine (IOM), to establish a National Commission on Board and Care Facility Quality similar to the IOM commission that recommended the current Federal regulatory structure for nursing homes. Composed of consumers and providers as well as other experts, the Commission would make recommendations to the Congress concerning the establishment of minimum national standards for the quality, health, and safety of residents of such facilities and the enforcement of such standards.

Both bills would create a National Center on Elder Abuse and provide grants for elder abuse prevention and treatment services in the community as well as in institutions.

H.R. 2864 would create an insurance and public benefits counseling and outreach service to ensure that seniors are not being exploited by unscrupulous private insurance

agents and are getting the public benefits to which they are entitled. It would expand the role of the State legal services developer under the Older Americans Act to ensure greater access to legal services for seniors. A housing ombudsman demonstration program would be created to assist older persons who have complaints related to problems in publicly assisted housing.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting both of these bills that would protect the residents of long-term care facilities and prevent the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older Americans.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE RAISING OF SUCCESS DAM

HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation that would authorize a construction project to raise by 10 feet Success Dam near Porterville, CA.

The main reason for this project in my district in central California would be to provide additional flood control on the Tule River. An increase in the capacity of Success Lake would allow further flood protection to the city of Porterville, which lies approximately 6 miles below the dam, and other areas of Tulare and Kings counties.

A secondary reason for the project would be to increase storage of water for irrigation of crops in this farm-rich region. In addition, the increased capacity of the lake would enhance recreational activities in the area.

Construction of the project would be contingent upon the favorable completion of a feasibility study now underway by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Estimates have put the total cost of the project at approximately \$18 million, which would be shared by Federal, State, and local entities.

The project would increase the capacity of Success Lake by modifying an emergency spillway at Success Dam and building an earthquake-resistant rock berm on the upstream face of the dam.

Success Dam was constructed more than 30 years ago on the Tule River primarily to provide for flood control. Longtime residents of the Porterville area tell harrowing tales of the times the Tule would spill its banks after even moderate precipitation.

Success Dam greatly reduced the threat of flood, and in the process it captured water used for irrigated farming and for recreation.

Continuing heavy development over the years in the Tule River floodplain has increased the possibility that a serious flood now would cause much more damage than any floods before.

Raising the Success spillway, as authorized by this legislation, would provide the needed extra flood protection.

As a secondary benefit, the increased capacity would provide an efficient means of storing more water for use by farmers down-

stream. However, irrigation water storage would be available only after the additional storage had been used in full for flood control.

Any increase in capacity also would benefit the thousands of people who use the lake for fishing, boating, and other forms of recreation.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to hearings on this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

MOSCOW HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING COUNTDOWN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on September 10, less than 2 months from now, the 35 signatory states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] will gather in Moscow for the third of three meetings of the Conference on the Human Dimension [CDH]. Previous meetings, held in Paris in 1989 and Copenhagen in 1990, have addressed issues relating to human rights and humanitarian cooperation in the participating states with far-reaching results both in terms of implementation and new commitments. It is the hope of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the Helsinki Commission—that the Moscow meeting will continue that success. In that regard, in my capacity as chairman of the Commission, I plan to lead a congressional delegation to Moscow for the opening of the CDH meeting.

A critical factor in the success of the Moscow meeting will be the openness and access afforded to representatives of nongovernmental organizations [NGO's]. Throughout the Helsinki process, NGO's have played a critical role in bringing human rights issues to the attention of the Commission, the Congress, the executive branch, indeed the American public.

The Helsinki Commission anticipates that a large number of NGO's will be present in Moscow and we hope that Soviet authorities will facilitate their entry into the Soviet Union and to the conference in the spirit of CSCE tradition. Senator DECONCINI, the cochairman of the Helsinki Commission, and I have written to the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vladimir Petrovsky, who will also serve as executive secretary of the Moscow meeting, urging him to accommodate the needs of the nongovernmental organizations in a manner consistent with previous CSCE meetings.

However, Mr. Speaker, with less than 2 months to go before the meeting, we have been alerted to a number of situations in which individuals seeking visas to travel to the Soviet Union have been either denied permission by Soviet authorities or are being given a bureaucratic run around by those who process visa applications. These examples are of concern to the Commission.

Mr. Victor Nakas, a leader in the Lithuanian-American community was informed by the consulate in Washington that his visa was denied. His invitation to travel to Lithuania was extended by the Lithuanian Supreme Council and had the support of Lithuanian President Landsbergis. However, upon investigation it

was discovered that the KGB in Vilnius had his name on a blacklist of individuals guilty of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and opposing Lithuania's accession to President Gorbachev's all-union treaty.

Three staff members of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews have attempted to obtain visas to travel to the Soviet Union to work with their Moscow affiliate—the Bureau for Emigration, Human Rights and the Rule of Law—only to have to postpone plane and hotel reservations because of snags in the processing of their visas.

Dr. John Genys, a professor at the University of Maryland has received a Fulbright scholarship to teach genetics at the University of Vilnius. For no apparent reason, Dr. Genys has been denied a visa—an action which calls into question the spirit of the Fulbright program.

Mr. Speaker, in 1980 the Soviet Union hosted the summer Olympics and the Government was able to process tens of thousands of visas in a short period of time. I believe that the upcoming human rights meeting will attract a significant number of individuals interested in attending the proceedings and any parallel activities that will be taking place.

As we head into the Moscow meeting, I plan to speak out on several issues which we at the Helsinki Commission believe are important to ensure the success of the meeting. I encourage the Soviet Government to review the procedures for issuing visas for nongovernmental organizations and their representatives who will play a major role in the success of this meeting and urge them to issue visas freely and expeditiously to the above individuals.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY CHAPIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 10th anniversary of the death of our friend Harry Chapin, who was not only a gifted song-writer and performer, but a truly compassionate human being. Harry Chapin, through his ardent and arduous efforts, personally involved Members of Congress and raised consciousness about hunger long before it became a popular issue.

As someone who has long heeded Harry's message and advocated help to the world's hungry, I owe a personal debt to Harry Chapin, who brought this problem to the forefront of the national agenda through his eloquent voice. In 1975, Harry cofounded the World Hunger Year [WHY], an organization devoted to the dream of a hunger-free America and ultimately of a hunger-free world. World Hunger Year [WHY] has continued its mission to enlighten the public about the dimensions of domestic and international hunger, including poverty and homelessness. WHY's accomplishments include creating: The New York City Food and Hunger Hotline, Long Island Cares, the Center for Food Action in New Jersey, the Hunger Concert Education Program, and Hungerthon, an annual 24-hour

radiothon held to raise awareness about hunger in America.

Harry Chapin sold millions of records, wrote and starred in a Broadway play, won an Academy Award nomination for his documentary film and published a book of poems. Yet all of these diverse artistic accomplishments are overshadowed by his great humanitarian deeds, which have left a lasting impression. Harry conceived and lobbied for a Presidential Commission on World Hunger, a dream he lived to see enacted in 1978. After the commission was established, Harry was the only member to attend every meeting. Harry Chapin posthumously received the Congressional Gold Medal in 1987, earning the recognition for his numerous accomplishments.

WHY will be celebrating the vision and goals of its cofounder Harry Chapin July 16, in a special benefit at the Hard Rock Cafe. Several of my colleagues in the Congress are joining me in hosting this event, in tribute to the memory of the great humanitarian, Harry Chapin.

When Harry Chapin left us so prematurely, dozens of my colleagues in Congress gave eloquent tribute to him from the floor of both the House and Senate, praising his legacy and great deeds. Harry Chapin has served as a continuing inspiration to all of us who work to end hunger, in the United States, and abroad. The repercussions of his actions are still felt as the Nation grapples with hunger issues each day. I ask my colleagues, on the 10th anniversary of his death, to again recognize the passionate and laudable humanitarian, Harry Chapin. My request has an almost foregone conclusion—it is inevitable that one recognize the efforts of Harry Chapin. The mark that he has left on the national agenda has not faded since his death, 10 years ago tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MAJ. RICHARD D. KELLY

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sgt. Maj. Richard D. Kelly, who has served faithfully and honorably in the Marine Corps since 1968.

Not long after his enlistment, he was posted to Viet Nam where for 14 months he was assigned to the Fourth Combined Action Group. His unit's mission was to work side by side with the villagers of Long Quan and Lin Yin, improving the quality of village life. By night, he and his fellow Marines protected their area of operation against infiltration by the Viet Cong and units of the North Vietnamese Army.

Sergeant Major Kelly reenlisted in 1972 and since then, has contributed distinguished service to the Marines in a myriad of capacities. He worked with recruits on Parris Island improving their shooting skills. He was a primary marksmanship instructor and was selected to be a member of the 16 man unit that developed the formal marksmanship program for recruit training with the M16 rifle.

After a year's duty as a platoon sergeant on Okinawa, he volunteered for assignment as drill instructor at Parris Island. This duty culminated in his promotion to Staff Sergeant and his designation as series chief drill instructor. After serving as Navy ROTC from February 1977 to July 1979 at Louisville, KY, he was assigned as gunnery sergeant with Company, L, Third Battalion, 8th Marines. In October 1981, while on deployment in the Mediterranean, he was given the rank of first sergeant and transferred to Company K. In June 1982, after completing his tour, he was transferred to New York as the first sergeant of Instructor Staff Communication Company. As a result of his efforts with the Long Island Community (Huntington), he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal.

In 1985, Sergeant Major Kelly was promoted to the rank he presently enjoys. He served in that capacity with Company L of the Third Battalion, Second Marines, while the battalion was deployed to Korea. In June 1986, he became the battalion sergeant major and took the battalion through two cold weather deployments. Presently, he once again serves in the New York area as battalion inspector instructor sergeant major for the Sixth Communication Battalion located at Fort Schuyler, Bronx, NY where he recently helped in activating and training 450 reservists for Desert Storm duty and where he has shown his interest in the community by organizing a Toys For Tots Program in which 4,500 gifts were distributed to needy children.

Among the awards Sergeant Major Kelly wears upon his chest are the Navy Commendation Medal, the Combat Action Ribbon, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Good Conduct Medal (6th Award), the Marine Expeditionary Medal, the National Defense Service Medal (2nd award), the Vietnam Service Medal, the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon (2nd award), the Navy Arctic Service Ribbon, The Republic of Vietnam Civic Actions Unit Citation, the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Sergeant Major Kelly has been a Marine to emulate. He surely deserves this tribute, and I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting him and extending our best wishes to him and his family.

TRIBUTE TO COL. RAOUL H. ALCALA

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Colonel Raoul Henri Alcalá, United States Army, on his retirement after 29 years of dedicated service to this Nation. Over the past 3 decades, he has served with distinction in peace and war in the finest tradition of the American soldier-statesman.

Colonel Alcalá was commissioned as an armor officer upon his graduation from West Point in 1962. He has served with and commanded armored cavalry units in Germany, Vietnam, and the United States. A superb tactician, he demonstrated his mastery of military art during the first of his two combat tours in the Republic of Vietnam. Operating out of a fire support base north of Saigon in command of A Troop, 3d Squadron 5th Cavalry—129 soldiers, six M48 tanks, and 20 armored personnel carriers—Colonel Alcalá rallied his soldiers throughout the night of March 20, 1967 to repulse repeated attacks by the 273d Viet Cong Regiment. This battle, the Battle of Ap Bau Bang II, is chronicled by John Pimlott in Vietnam: The Decisive Battles, as one of the decisive battles of the Vietnam war. For his actions under the intense enemy assault that night, Colonel Alcalá was awarded the Silver Star, the Nation's third highest award for valor.

One of the Army's premier strategists, Colonel Alcalá holds a graduate degree in international relations and a doctorate in political science from Yale University. He has served as an assistant professor of international relations and political science at the United States Military Academy. Throughout his career he combined these strong academic credentials with a keen intellect and a broad understanding of the national policy process to make significant contributions in the areas of international security policy, military doctrine, and national military strategy.

He has performed outstanding service for his Nation from a number of critical positions within the Government. As a White House Fellow, he served as a special assistant on Energy Matters to the President's National Security advisor. As a plans officer on the staff of the U.S. Mission to NATO, he served at NATO Headquarters during the deployment of the Pershing II missiles to Europe—the demonstration of NATO unity and resolve that may well have turned the tide of the cold war.

More recently, as the Chief of the Concepts, Doctrine, and Force Policy Division under the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans and as the Chief of the Training and Doctrine Command Commanding General's Planning Group, Colonel Alcalá has been the driving force behind the development and refinement of the Army's AirLand Battle Doctrine. This service was invaluable to the revitalization of the Army throughout the decade of the 1980's and in shaping the victorious Army of Just Cause and Desert Storm.

As the leader of the Army Chief of Staff's Assessments and Initiatives Group, Colonel Alcalá has been the most trusted advisor to the Army Chief of Staff for the past four years. Throughout the difficult processes of reformulating national military strategy and planning the reduction and reshaping of the Army, he has played a crucial role in designing approaches to preserve the quality and readiness of the finest Army in the history of this Nation. Largely through Colonel Alcalá's efforts, the Army has led the Department of Defense in adapting to the fundamental changes in strategy and force structure made possible by the conclusion of the cold war.

Strategist, trusted advisor, mentor, warrior, Colonel Roy Alcalá epitomizes the principles of professional competence, selfless service, and uncompromising commitment that we demand of our military leaders. Colonel Alcalá I salute you today for your outstanding service to our Nation. I wish you, your wife, Wilma,

and your son, Roy, the best of luck as you begin a new career.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GREENPOINT LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay tribute to the Greenpoint Little League on the occasion of its 40th anniversary and Alumni Reunion Day.

In 1951 the first games were played, and now, 40 years later, with 37 teams, the Greenpoint Little League strongly continues to make its contribution to the community. The league affords the children the opportunity to play ball, be part of a team, experience the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat, and learn what sportsmanship is all about. Furthermore, the league draws together businesses which sponsor teams, residents, volunteers, fundraisers, and executive committees. By teaching the fundamentals of baseball and sportsmanship to our youth, the league has been effective in drawing together the community and providing the cornerstone for atmosphere and goodwill.

Frank Crowley, the current Little League president, is ably assisted by several volunteers. One such volunteer is Michael Glus. Mr. Glus, over the past 25 years, has served as coach and manager, and with his team won the Minor World Series in 1968. Mr. Glus, currently in community relations, has significantly contributed to the program by obtaining equipment and organizing field trips. Over the many years, powerful bonds of friendship have been formed both among the players themselves, and between the players and Mr. Glus.

I am truly proud to congratulate the Greenpoint Little League on its 40th anniversary, and the wonderful people who make it work and to wish them continued success in their contribution to the community and, more importantly, to our children.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN BELL LAND

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to pay tribute to John Bell (J.B.) Land of Lancaster, KY, who died April 4, 1991, at Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington, KY, at the age of 71.

J.B. Land was a man who was well known and respected by the people of Garrard County, KY. He was born in the Buckeye community of Garrard County in 1919, and was a life-long resident of the county. He was a self-employed income tax practitioner for 46 years. In addition, he was a licensed real estate agent and worked as a crop insurance adjuster for a number of years.

Perhaps J.B. Land was best known for his contribution to his community. He was an ac-

tive member of the Lancaster Baptist Church where he served as church treasurer, a member of the board of deacons, and a Sunday school teacher. He was also a member of the Rotary International and had served as president, vice president and secretary of the Lancaster Rotary Club.

J.B. Land is survived by his lovely wife Margaret Duncan Land of Lancaster; three sons, James Earl Land of Dayton, OH, and John Richmond Land and David Lee Land, both of Lancaster; six grandchildren and four great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his first wife, Ethyl Ray Land, who died of cancer in 1954.

My wife Carol and I extend our sincere sympathy to the family of John Bell Land of Lancaster.

IN RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Hialeah-based chapter of Volunteers of America. This chapter shares with many Americans a faith in the volunteer spirit and the ability and willingness of local communities to respond to social problems with effective solid solutions. In Hialeah, Volunteers of America currently operates many housing projects for the elderly. These include: Hialeah Residents, Puerta del Sol, Sweetwater Towers, and Las Palmas Plaza. Also, in Miami there are three other projects in operation.

Volunteers of America, one of this Nation's largest human service organizations, has been helping others for 95 years. At the end of the 19th century, the United States experienced an influx of thousands of immigrants in search of a better life. Cities soon became crowded and living and working conditions were deplorable. It was in this challenging setting in 1887 that young Ballington and Maud Booth arrived in New York City. Volunteers of America stated that they liked the new republic that lacked the rigid class distinctions of 19th century England and they quickly became naturalized citizens. However, they could not ignore the conditions and the degradation to people that existed and consequently dedicated their lives to helping Americans in need. Gradually, social programs evolved to supplement the evangelic work.

Maud Booth organized the Volunteer Prison League which was directly responsible for the elimination of the striped uniforms, the ball and chain, the silent system, and harsh discipline. Other social reforms soon followed.

Throughout its history, Volunteers of America has adhered to the principles of its founders. The original mission is still very much alive; and, the constant development and re-evaluation of goals assures the continued growth of the organization in its service to the Nation.

Only through the dedication of people like Lucy Lasanta and Maria Zayas, and all the members of organizations like Volunteers of

America and its board of directors can the struggle of life be made easier.

IN SUPPORT OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADE STATUS FOR CHINA

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of unconditionally renewing most-favored-nation trading status for China.

All Americans share the same concern for, and commitment to, human rights in China; likewise, we agree on the need to promote democratic reform in that country. Where we disagree, however, is on how best to achieve those worthy objectives.

Those who argue against continued MFN status for China claim that denying it trade privileges is the most effective way of bringing about democratic reform in that country. They seem to believe that MFN status is some unique reward the United States grants a select group of its trading partners. But the fact is that the United States currently accords 181 of its trading partners MFN status.

The President has wisely chosen to separate economic considerations from political considerations in the case of China. I support that distinction, because I fear that revoking China's MFN designation based on its political behavior would set a very dangerous precedent. Doing so would force the United States to assess the behavior of the other 180 countries to which we have granted MFN status.

I have heard it said that China must be punished because of its alleged failure to enforce copyright, patent, and trademark protection. If that is the case, the United States should address those failures through targeted trade policies that will get the attention of the Chinese leadership. Trade problems demand trade solutions. Similarly, concerns about the Chinese Government's failure to accord its people basic human rights should be addressed through political channels. The fact of the matter is that there is nothing in the history of United States-imposed economic sanctions to suggest that the threat of withdrawing MFN status will lead to a reversal of the political policies of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that revoking China's MFN status would hurt the very people the United States ought to be trying to help. Withdrawing MFN would seriously damage United States foreign policy interests, would limit our contacts with China, would weaken the forces pushing for reform, and would hurt American businesses and consumers. Withdrawing MFN also would severely damage the export industries in China's southern provinces, where free market reforms and more democratic policies actually are succeeding.

I would ask my colleagues to remember, before they vote, that any interruption of trade between the United States and China will hurt American businesses and consumers. Raising tariffs on Chinese products could provoke retaliation from the Chinese Government. A

United States-Sino trade war would endanger more than \$5 billion in American exports, as well as adversely affect more than \$4 billion which has been invested by United States firms in China. And our domestic companies would be at a severe disadvantage if China were forced to turn to other countries to meet its growing commercial and consumer needs. And don't forget that American consumers—the men and women in your congressional districts and in mine—will pay substantially higher prices for Chinese-made clothing, footwear, toys, tools, and electronics.

Mr. Speaker, I'll end as I started: All Americans want to see greater democratic reforms in China. We all want the Chinese Government to respect the human rights of the Chinese people. We hope that China will adopt our commitment to reduce nuclear proliferation and our commitment to free and fair trade. But these concerns, these issues, have no place in the MFN debate. They can be, and should be, dealt with through more appropriate and existing mechanisms. Let's not lose sight of what we're really trying to accomplish here: Devising a policy that has the best chance to influence positive change in China. I believe that revoking China's MFN status is not that policy.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED AEROSPACE WORKERS, LOCAL 887

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the fact that on July 15, 1991, the United Aerospace Workers Local No. 887 will observe the 50th anniversary of their charter. Local No. 887 received its charter in 1941 from the United Automobile Workers of America, and has maintained an active and vibrant labor movement ever since. On July 21, 1991, Local No. 887 members and their families and friends will celebrate this occasion with a 50th anniversary Jubilee. For half of a century, Local No. 887 has been a vital and progressive force of leadership in this country. From 1941 through 1945 the defense industry in the United States grew at an astonishing rate and Local No. 887 members were there to ensure that finished products were of superior quality. Planes like the P-51, Mustang, and the B-25 bomber built by Local No. 887 membership, helped secure United States supremacy in the skies above Germany during World War II.

United Aerospace Workers came through again during the Korean conflict with the manufacturing of jet-propelled fighter aircraft—the F-86 Sabrejet and the F-100 Super-Sabrejet.

And yet again, Local No. 887 members were on the cutting edge of technology following the Korean war as our Nation competed in the race for space. From advanced rocketry, to engines and vehicles, United Aerospace Workers helped forge the great advancements in space technology our Nation is responsible for from the late 1950's to the present. Some of the great technological advancements in-

clude the production of the Appollo Lunar Module and of course the Space Shuttle Program. In addition, UAW members helped in the creation of many rocket engine systems and satellites currently in use.

Mr. Speaker, Union Local No. 887 has been, and continues to be a leader in the advancement of aerospace research and development. UAW Local No. 887 is a dynamic and progressive organization representing workers in many different crafts and trades. I take great pride in wishing them a happy 50th birthday and ask my colleagues to join me in commending United Aerospace Workers Local No. 887 for their dedication, determination, and solidarity over the years and wishing them many more successful and prosperous times in the future.

BOEING CO. CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1991

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take note today of the 75th anniversary of the Boeing Co. which began on July 15, 1916. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all of the employees of the Boeing Co. for making possible this unique industrial and technological organization.

It gives me pride that the Boeing Co. was founded in the State of Washington and has grown to be the dominant industry in our State—and the world's foremost leader in civil aviation.

The Boeing name is known the world over to be synonymous with manufacturing excellence. The company's distinguished history has been marked by major contributions to the defense of our country, to the world's commercial air transportation systems, and to the exploration of space. These magnificent achievements can be attributed to its employees—the men and women of Boeing—and to the generations of employees before them who were dedicated to excellence.

Their pride, vision, and high standards show in Boeing's products the world over. That is why it is with great pleasure that I congratulate each of them on this historical occasion and commend them for their individual contributions to a true American success story.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this infor-

mation, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 16, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 17

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 754, to provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any Federal or federally assisted program.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on non-point sources of pollution.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Department of Defense management inventory.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings on the Office of Management and Budget's mid-session review.

SD-608

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 734, to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from preparing for or conducting any activity under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to certain submerged lands off the State of Florida, and S. 736, to revise the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to revise the environmental standards under which Outer Continental Shelf leases or permits shall be cancelled.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the report on the African-American Summit held in Abidjan, West Africa.

SD-419

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 474, to prohibit sports gambling under State law, S. 654, to revise Federal patent law to provide for the patentability of certain processes along with a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter with which they are associated, and S. 758 and S. 759, bills to provide that neither the States, their officers, nor their

instrumentalities are immune from trademark infringement liability, and to provide the same remedies for trademark infringement against State entities as are available against any private entity.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for intelligence matters.

SH-219

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of William Happer, of New Jersey, to be Director of the Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on coastal protection, clean lakes, and the Great Lakes and Mexico border areas.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on government-sponsored enterprises.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the future role of women in the workplace.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 291, San Carlos Apache Water Rights Act, S. 668, Consolidated Environmental Grants, S. 362, Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians Recognition Act, S. 45, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians Recognition Act, and S. 374, Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act; to be followed by hearing on S. 1287, Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on compliance and enforcement, and State certification of Federal projects.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Protocol amending the Extradition Treaty between the U.S. and Canada (Treaty Doc. 101-17), Amendments to the 1928 Convention concerning International Expositions (Treaty Doc. 101-15), the Protocol amending the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Treaty Doc. 101-14), and the Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will (Treaty Doc. 99-29).

SD-419

3:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1018, to establish and measure the Nation's progress toward greater energy security.

SD-366

3:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Maritime Commission.

SR-253

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Andrew J. Kleinfeld, of Alaska, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Benson Everett Legg, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Dee V. Benson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, and Donald L. Graham, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the Health Care Administration's proposal to institute a prospective payment system for inpatient hospital capital costs under the Medicare program.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Charles G. Untermeyer, of Texas, to be an Associate Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

SD-419

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the small business impact of proposed enterprise zone legislation, including S. 1032, to stimulate employment in, and to promote revitalization of, economically distressed areas designated as enterprise zones, by providing Federal tax relief for employment and investments.

SR-428A

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 140, to increase Federal payments in lieu of taxes to units of general local government for entitlement land, and S. 927, to provide for a transfer of lands between the U.S.

Forest Service and Eagle and Pitkin Counties in Colorado.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hear and consider a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 481, to authorize a two-phase program of research and development to produce water of a certain quality from saline or biologically impaired waters.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolutions 23 through 34, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1410, to protect the rights of consumers from unsolicited telephone marketing calls, and S. 1462, to revise the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit certain practices involving the use of telephone equipment for advertising and solicitation purposes.

SR-253

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine the treatment of low-income Medicare beneficiaries.

SH-216

Joint Printing

To resume hearings to examine the technological future of the Government Printing Office.

B-318 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Treaty Doc. 102-4), and the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (Treaty Doc. 102-7).

SD-419

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 621 and H.R. 543, to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in California, S. 870, to authorize the inclusion of a tract of land in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California, S. 1254, to increase the authorized acreage limit for the Assateague Island National Seashore on the Maryland mainland, S. 1344, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of nationally significant places in Japanese-American history, and H.R. 848, to authorize the establishment of a memorial at Custer Battlefield National Monument to honor the Indians who

fought in the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 165, to direct the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, when any appropriations bill or joint resolution passes both Houses in the same form, to cause the enrolling clerk of the appropriate House to enroll each item of the bill or resolution as a separate bill or resolution.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Res. 82, to establish the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Select Committee on Indian Affairs on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

JULY 29

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on oversight of the Government Services Administration's (GSA's) planning and management procedures and the condition of the Federal Building Fund.

SD-406

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the resettlement of the Rongelap, Marshall Islands.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1179, to stimulate the production of geologic-map information in the United States through the cooperation of Federal, State, and academic participants, and S. 1187, to revise the Stock Raising Homestead Act to provide certain procedures for entry onto the Stock Raising Homestead Act lands.

SD-366

JULY 31

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

Finance

To resume hearings on S. 612, to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts (IRAs) in

July 15, 1991

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

18361

an effort to stimulate economic growth for Americans and the nation.

SD-215

AUGUST 1

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1156, to provide for the protection and management of

certain areas on public domain lands managed by the Forest Service in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on a proposed Department of Transportation headquarters,

and the relationship between the Judiciary and the Government Services Administration for the provision of space for the Courts.

SD-406